

Henderson v. Boudreau, et al. – 23 CV 4802
Tyler v. City of Chicago, et al. – 23 CV 4803

EXHIBIT 1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

JOHN MARTINEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 23 C 1741
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et al.,	)	Judge Thomas M. Durkin
	)	Magistrate Judge Finnegan
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER

Currently before the Court is Plaintiff's Opposed Motion for Entry of a Protective Order [125]. For the reasons stated, the motion is granted in part and denied in part.

BACKGROUND

Reynaldo Guevara is a named defendant in several lawsuits pending in this district. Attorneys for the parties in these cases have been arguing for many years about the protections needed for Chicago Police Department Complaint Register ("CR") files that are produced in discovery. Counsel for the plaintiffs believe that CR files constitute public documents under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act and so are expressly excluded from the list of protected categories set forth in the court's Model Protective Order: "Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information." (Doc. 125, at 6). The City has provided several reasons why it believes CR files should be classified as confidential. See, e.g., *Gonzalez v. Guevara*, No. 22 C 6496, Order, Doc. 140, at 4-6 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 15, 2023).

Plaintiff's counsel has now decided to "take steps unilaterally in this motion to narrow the dispute." (Doc. 125, at 3). Specifically, "Plaintiffs in the Guevara cases where Plaintiff's counsel have appeared will no longer challenge the City's position that it wishes to mark CR files as confidential." (*Id.*). In addition, the parties are in agreement that they should be allowed to rely on and produce in this case documents that were designated as confidential in 13 other Guevara cases in order to "avoid duplicative productions and reduce unnecessary litigation costs." (*Id.* at 11-12; Doc. 125-2, at 10 ¶ 12(d); Doc. 132, at 6). With these issues resolved, Plaintiff largely accepts the remaining language in Defendants' proposed protective order found at Doc. 132-2.

However, two issues still require resolution by this Court. Specifically, Plaintiff objects to: (1) the inclusion of a paragraph allowing for redaction of personal identifying

information and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act as described in Paragraph 6; and (2) the definition of “Confidential Information” in Paragraph 2(h).

DISCUSSION

A. Legal Standard

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), a court “may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1). The rule “confers broad discretion on the trial court to decide when a protective order is appropriate and what degree of protection is required.” *Prince v. Kato*, No. 18 C 2952, 2019 WL 3554533, at *1 (N.D. Ill. July 30, 2019). The party seeking protection from discovery “bears the burden of presenting a particular and specific demonstration of fact as to the need for that protection.” *City of Rockford v. Mallinckrodt ARD, Inc.*, Nos. 17 C 50107, 20 C 50056, 2020 WL 1675593, at *2 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 6, 2020) (internal quotations omitted). “To determine whether a party has shown good cause for the requested protective order, the district court must balance the parties’ interests, taking into account the importance of disclosure to the nonmovant and the potential harm to the party seeking the protective order.” *Prince*, 2019 WL 3554533, at *2.

B. Redactions

Defendants propose adding the following Paragraph 6 to the Model Protective Order:

Redaction of Personal Identifying Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual state’s attorneys and police officer’s confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

(Doc. 132-2, at 8). Defendants say this provision is necessary to “protect the personal identifying information of current and former non-defendant police officers and state’s attorneys and their families.” (Doc. 132, at 7). Plaintiff objects that Paragraph 6 goes well beyond simply protecting police officers’ privacy – something they do not challenge – and gives Defendants unwarranted authority to redact any personal identifying information of witnesses. (Doc. 125, at 8, 9-10). In Plaintiff’s view, Defendants should not be permitted to “gatekeep access to information that Plaintiff is entitled to under the rules of civil procedure.” (*Id.* at 10).

Several courts in this district have considered this exact dispute and found good cause to adopt language that is identical, or nearly identical, to the language in Paragraph 6. In *Negron v. Guevara*, No. 18 C 2701 (N.D. Ill. July 24, 2020), for example, the court observed that dates of birth and social security numbers are “virtually currency in our technology-dependent society” and so “should be protected from disclosure.” (Doc. 72, Order, at 2). The court reached a similar conclusion in *Prince v. Kato*, No. 18 C 2952, 2019 WL 3554533 (N.D. Ill. July 30, 2019), stating that it “considers this type of sensitive, personal identifying information reasonably necessary and appropriate to protect in this discovery production – for example, social security numbers or names of the officer’s family members have no relevance to the underlying issues.” *Id.* at *5. See also *Rivera v. Guevara*, No. 23 C 1743, Order, Doc. 94 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 28, 2024) (same); *Rodriguez v. Guevara*, No. 22 C 6141, Order, Doc. 131 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 28, 2024) (same); *Iglesias v. Guevara*, No. 18 C 6508, Order, Doc. 102, at 6 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 2, 2020) (same); *Davila v. Guevara*, No. 23 C 1739, Doc. 88, at 15 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 3, 2023) (finding it “appropriate to protect sensitive information”).¹

To address the plaintiffs’ concerns about access to witness information, these courts have accepted representations from the City’s attorneys that they will “meet and confer to discuss providing additional contact information to help locate [a] witness.” *Prince*, 2019 WL 3554533, at *5. See also *Gonzalez*, Order, Doc. 140, at 7 (“The Court expects that the defendants will similarly work cooperatively and in good faith with plaintiff’s counsel if such a need [for witness-identifying information] arises in this case.”); *Davila*, Doc. 88, at 15 (parties “should confer to try to resolve” disputes about redactions and may raise the issue with the court if necessary); *Rivera*, Order, Doc. 94; *Rodriguez*, Order, Doc. 131. Compare *Negron*, Doc. 72, at 2 (“[I]f plaintiff demonstrates to the Court that he has good cause for seeking a DOB [date of birth] or social security number, the Court will order defendants to produce it.”).

1. Counsel’s Work Product

Plaintiff objects that requiring him to ask Defendants for information about a specific witness invades his attorneys’ work product. (Doc. 125, at 10). As Plaintiff sees it, he unfairly would have to “share with Defendants his thoughts about which witnesses to investigate or talk with” while Defendants “have unilateral access to uniquely identifying information for witnesses and do not need to disclose the timing or focus of their investigation to Plaintiff.” (*Id.*) (arguing that “Defendants seek to gatekeep access to information that Plaintiff is entitled to under the rules of civil discovery.”). In making this argument, Plaintiff ignores all of the cases cited above and cites to one that is distinguishable.

¹ Other courts have adopted similar redaction language without specific analysis. See *Bouto v. Guevara*, No. 19 C 2441, Doc. 137, at 6 (N.D. Ill. 2020); *Gomez v. Guevara*, No. 18 C 3335, Docs. 75 and 76 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 9, 2019); *Sierra v. Guevara*, No. 18 C 3029, Doc. 123, at 5 (N.D. Ill. July 1, 2019); *Bailey v. City of Chicago*, No. 19 C 197, Doc. 59, at 5-6 (N.D. Ill. June 12, 2019); *Mendez v. City of Chicago*, No. 18 C 5560, Docs. 76-1, 80 and 84 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 4, 2019).

In *Williams v. City of Chicago*, No. 22 C 1084, 2022 WL 10105656 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 17, 2022), the City proposed a protective order that severely limited the plaintiff's use of CR files: "Before Plaintiff's counsel could show (or orally reveal the contents of) a CR file to . . . witnesses or potential witnesses, Defendants' proposed order would require 30 days' notice to allow Defendants time to make redactions, unless Plaintiff were to wait until the witnesses' actual depositions to reveal or show them the material – during their depositions." *Id.* at *3. In rejecting this provision, the court held that requiring counsel to tell the City who they planned to interview and which documents they planned to use was "too close to the kind of piggybacking and invasion into attorney thought processes that the Supreme Court prohibited in *Hickman* [*v. Taylor*, 329 U.S. 495 (1947)] and that federal courts including this one have eschewed ever since." *Id.* at *9.

The protective order at issue here does not contain a similar screening protocol or force Plaintiff's counsel to identify in advance the specific documents they intend to show to witnesses or utilize during depositions. In fact, it expressly allows for disclosure of confidential information to witnesses when reasonably necessary for the purpose of a party's investigation in the litigation. (Doc. 132-2, at 7 ¶ 9). Moreover, Plaintiff neither disagrees that "it is typically Defendants that ask Plaintiffs for contact or identifying information," nor refutes Defendants' observation that aside from police officers, they "cannot think of any occasion where Plaintiff's counsel requested the PII [personally identifying information] of any third-party witness." (Doc. 132, at 8).

Following the weight of authority, this Court finds good cause for protecting the highly sensitive personal identifying information set forth in Paragraph 6. The widely-adopted meet and confer protocol, together with the ability to raise any disputes with the court, suffices to balance Defendants' need to protect that information with Plaintiff's need to locate necessary witnesses. As a result, Plaintiff's work product objection is overruled.

2. The Juvenile Court Act

Plaintiff also challenges the language in Paragraph 6 to the extent it allows Defendants to redact "information covered by the Juvenile Court Act" or "JCA." Numerous courts have adopted this provision, but most have not had occasion to separately analyze whether good cause existed to include it. See, e.g., *Rivera*, Doc. 100, at 5-6; *Davila*, Doc. 92, at 6; *Rodriguez*, Doc. 156, at 6; *Iglesias*, Doc. 104, at 6; *Negron*, Doc. 105, at 6; *Bouto*, Doc. 137, at 6; *Gomez*, Doc. 75, at 6; *Sierra*, Doc. 123; *Prince*, Doc. 124, at 5-6; *Mendez*, Doc. 84, at 5-6.

Plaintiff says that "[t]his practice [of redacting JCA information] wreaks havoc in wrongful conviction cases, resulting in the City redacting key witness information in numerous documents, merely because the witness was – long ago – a juvenile." (Doc. 125, at 9). Plaintiff further argues that the JCA "expressly exempts juvenile witnesses from its reach – precisely the information that the City seeks to redact." (*Id.*) (citing 705 ILCS 405/1-3) ("Juvenile law enforcement record . . . does not include records identifying a juvenile as a victim, witness, or missing juvenile.").

Defendants insist the reach of the JCA is not nearly so clear, noting that it “lists, in multiple places, exceptions where certain juvenile documents can be produced, and none of them include discovery in federal litigation.” (Doc. 132, at 8). In addition, Defendants claim that there is no “broad sweeping exception” in the JCA, so “the City’s attorneys would have to go through the JCA with a fine-toothed comb to determine if each individual reference to a juvenile falls within that exception, or an exception to that exception.” (*Id.*).

As the Court explained during the April 10, 2024 hearing, there is no question that the JCA prohibits disclosure in certain circumstances of information from juvenile law enforcement records, at least without first obtaining an order from the Juvenile Court after a showing of good cause. It is impossible for the Court to determine in a vacuum whether as yet unidentified information and records responsive to discovery are subject to the JCA’s confidentiality provision. It is reasonable, however, to allow the responding party to produce documents in redacted form as an initial matter if that party believes production in unredacted form would violate the JCA.² Of course, the responding party must identify for the receiving party any redactions made pursuant to the JCA to distinguish them from redactions made for other reasons. To the extent the parties are then unable to resolve disputes over particular redactions, the receiving party may challenge them and seek a court ruling. As a practical matter, the parties may also wish to file an agreed petition with the Juvenile Court to obtain unredacted records so there is no delay in the event this Court finds that the JCA precludes disclosure.

In sum, the Court finds good cause to enter Defendants’ proposed Paragraph 6.

C. “Confidential Information”

Defendants propose modifying Paragraph 2 of the Model Protective Order by adding the following language to the definition of “Confidential Information”:

(h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, and non-party employees of the City of Chicago and Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state’s attorneys, including residential information[.]

(Doc. 132-2, at 3). Plaintiff objects to the phrase “other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature,” arguing that Defendants lack good cause for seeking to protect such a broad category of materials. (Doc. 125, at 11). In Plaintiff’s view, the proposed language “improperly affords Defendants virtually unlimited discretion to make subjective determinations about confidentiality.” (*Id.*).

² As stated during the hearing, the parties are to revise the JCA language in paragraph 6 to state “information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act” rather than simply information “covered by” the JCA.

There is currently a split of authority in this district as to whether the cited language is appropriate. Some courts agreed that the phrase is quite broad but opted to “err on the side of caution” by permitting the redactions and allowing the plaintiff to bring any concerns about over-designation to the court for review. *See, e.g., Flores*, Transcript of Ruling, Doc. 55, at 4-5 (observing that the phrase “is quite broad and subject to abuse,” but finding that allowing the party opposing confidential treatment to raise the issue with the court was a “sufficient safety valve” to avoid over-designation); *Davila*, Doc. 88, at 3 (“I am sensitive to the need to protect such information at this stage of the litigation and prefer to err on the side of caution. The plaintiff is free to raise this issue should the defendants over-designate materials.”). Several other courts have adopted the language without analysis. *Rivera*, Doc. 100, at 2; *Iglesias*, Doc. 104, at 11-12; *Gomez*, Doc. 75, at 2; *Bouto*, Doc. 137, at 2.

On the other hand, two courts found no good cause for the provision. In *Gonzalez*, the court deemed the language a “broad and . . . unjustified expansion of the definition that could potentially allow defendants to designate a wide variety of information as confidential based on a subjective determination that such information is ‘sensitive’ or has a ‘non-public nature.’” Doc. 140, at 6. The *Negron* court similarly rejected the language because the defendants had not articulated “what documents fall into this category and why they should be deemed confidential.” Doc. 72, at 2-3. Oddly, however, the rejected language appears in the Confidentiality Protective Order ultimately entered in the case. Doc. 102, at 1; Doc. 105, at 2.

This Court is persuaded that there is good cause for the language in Paragraph 2(h) with one modification, namely, that the phrase “sensitive or non-public nature” be changed to “sensitive and non-public nature.” With this change, the language in Paragraph 2(h) is acceptable. While it does not identify with specificity every possible type of document that might be designated “Confidential” by the producing party, it would not be feasible to do so. This also is unnecessary because the receiving party will be able to review the document and challenge the designation if appropriate and necessary after conferring with the producing party.

CONCLUSION

For reasons stated above, Plaintiff’s Opposed Motion for Entry of a Protective Order [125] is granted in part and denied in part. The parties are to prepare a clean version of the confidentiality order with modifications consistent with this Order and send it to the Court’s proposed order box, Proposed_Order_Finnegan@ilnd.uscourts.gov.

Dated: April 15, 2024

ENTER:


 SHEILA FINNEGAN
 United States Magistrate Judge

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

REYNALDO MUNOZ,)
) No. 23 CV 3210
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.) Magistrate Judge Young B. Kim
)
 REYNALDO GUEVARA, *et al.*,)
) May 7, 2024
 Defendants.)

ORDER

Plaintiff sues Defendants for wrongful conviction, causing him to spend 30 years in prison. Before the court is Defendants’ motion for the entry of a protective order—an amended version (“Amended Version”) of the Northern District of Illinois’s Model Confidentiality Order Pursuant to LR 26.2 (“Model Version”), (R. 106-1). Plaintiff opposes portions of the Amended Version and asks that the court enter the Model Version instead. For the following reasons, the court sustains in part and overrules in part Plaintiff’s objections to the Amended Version:

Analysis

Defendants assert that good cause exists under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) to enter the Amended Version. Rule 26(c) provides that “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect the party from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.” The party seeking entry of the protective order must establish good cause, which requires a showing that “disclosure will cause a clearly defined and serious injury,” *Caine v. City of Chi.*,

No. 11 CV 8996, 2012 WL 13059125, at *1 (N.D. Ill. June 28, 2012). Good cause generally exists where there is “a sound basis or legitimate need to take judicial action.” *Wiggins v. Burge*, 173 F.R.D. 226, 229 (N.D. Ill. 1997). The court must consider the facts and circumstances of each case and balance the interests involved when deciding whether there is good cause to enter a protective order. *Hobley v. Burge*, 225 F.R.D. 221, 224 (N.D. Ill. 2004). “[A] court has broad discretion in fashioning appropriate protective orders.” *McGee v. City of Chi.*, No. 04 CV 6352, 2005 WL 3215558, at *2 (N.D. Ill. June 23, 2005).

When assessing the proposed terms of the Amended Version, the court considers that Defendants are unwilling participants in this lawsuit and that they have legitimate interests in protecting privacy and reducing the burden and expense of producing discovery. That said, the court appreciates that confidentiality orders can unduly restrict Plaintiff’s use of discovery, make it cumbersome for him to manage information and documents Defendants produce, and possibly subject him to unnecessary sanctions. The court is also mindful of Rule 1’s command that federal rules “should be construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.”

Here, the Amended Version includes changes to Paragraphs 2-5 and 11 of the Model Version and a new Paragraph 6. Plaintiff objects to some of Defendants’ proposed changes.

Paragraph	Objection	Ruling
2	<p>Plaintiff objects to the removal of the following provision from the Model Version: “Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information.” He further argues that the court should not allow Defendants to “declare CR files in their entirety confidential out of the gate.” (R. 111, Pl.’s Resp. at 5.)</p>	<p>The objection is sustained. Publicly available documents should not be designated as “confidential.” While the court agrees with Plaintiff that marking entire CR files as “confidential” is unjustified, the court must not ignore other privacy and practical considerations. <i>See Jacobs v. City of Chi.</i>, No. 14 CV 5335, 2015 WL 231792, at *2 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 16, 2015). Balancing the parties’ competing interests, the just and speedy resolution to this dispute is to allow Defendants to produce in discovery unredacted versions of CR files with “confidential” designations. Because Defendants represent that these unredacted versions are not publicly available, allowing Defendants to produce—and Plaintiff to review—responsive CR files quickly without the added burden of redactions will expedite discovery and protect legitimate privacy interests, until the CR files become necessary for use in the case as exhibits. At the same time, this ruling assures Plaintiff that non-CR files that are publicly available cannot be designated as “confidential.”</p>
	<p>Plaintiff objects to the addition of the phrase “including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, <i>et seq.</i>” in subsection (a).</p>	<p>The objection is overruled. The Model Version already says that “information prohibited from disclosure by statute” may be designated as “confidential.” The additional language merely highlights the most probable “statute” that is applicable to the documents to be produced in this case.</p>
	<p>Plaintiff objects to the inclusion of the phrase “of a sensitive or non-public nature” in subsection (h), arguing that this affords Defendants “discretion” to designate everything as</p>	<p>The objection is sustained. The addition of subsection (h) provides more specificity, but the phrase Plaintiff challenges can indeed present problems. The parties may move the court for leave to designate a document—not covered by the order the court enters—as</p>

Paragraph	Objection	Ruling
	“confidential.” (R. 111, Pl.’s Resp. at 10.)	“confidential.”
3	Plaintiff objects to the replacement of the phrase “at the time of” with “as soon as practicable” because this permits Defendants the right to designate documents as “confidential” at any time.	The objection is sustained because both the Amended Version and Model Version include a paragraph addressing “Inadvertent Failure to Designate.” As such, the proposed change is not needed.
4	Plaintiff objects to the amendments to this Paragraph because they permit Defendants to designate portions of deposition transcripts as “confidential” even though such designation did not take place at the time of the deposition testimony.	The objection is overruled. While Plaintiff’s objection to the Paragraph 3 amendments has merit, the amendments Defendants propose here fill a gap in the Model Version. The Model Version addresses a party’s inadvertent failure to designate a document but does not cover inadvertent failure to designate deposition testimony as “confidential” at the time of the testimony. The Amended Version addresses this gap and requires the correction to take place within 14 days after the delivery of the transcript. The court finds this to be reasonable. However, there is no need to include “exhibits” because documents are already covered by other terms of the Amended Version.
5	Plaintiff objects to the amendment to subsection (b)(2)—which should be (b)(1)—on the basis that a trial in this case is likely years away from now.	The objection is overruled as moot. Defendants do not seek to change subsection (b)(1) of the Model Version. (See R. 106, Defs.’ Mot. at 10.)
	Plaintiff objects to the newly proposed subsection (b)(9), which requires witnesses to execute Attachment B before they can view “confidential” information, because this	Because Plaintiff objects and the Model Version already covers producing “confidential” information to witnesses, the court sustains the objection. The court adopts the Model Version’s subsection (b)(9), which requires the consent of the producing party or a court order to allow witnesses to view

Paragraph	Objection	Ruling
	step will be difficult to accomplish.	“confidential” information.
6	Plaintiff objects to this newly proposed Paragraph because it shifts the burden on Plaintiff to chase down information.	The objection is overruled. The court finds that Defendants have shown good cause and any burden placed on Plaintiff to seek the necessary PII is not unduly burdensome when compared with the rights of individuals to have their PII kept private from Plaintiff.
12	Plaintiff objects to replacing “use” with “admissibility” in this renumbered Paragraph because the replacement changes the meaning of the paragraph.	The court finds the proposed replacement—contrary to Defendants’ argument—unnecessary. The scope of the term “use” is broader than the scope of the term “admissibility.” Furthermore, the use of the term “admissibility” here does not add any value to the Paragraph. The Paragraph is included merely to inform the parties that the entry of the confidentiality order does not rule on the “use” of any “confidential” document, which necessarily includes “admissibility” of any “confidential” document as evidence.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the court adopts and enters the Amended Version with proposed changes to Paragraphs 2(a), 2(h), 4, and 6 as specified herein.

ENTER:


 Young B. Kim
 United States Magistrate Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ALFREDO GONZALEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
	)	Case No. 22 CV 6496
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as PERSONAL	)	District Judge John F. Kness
REPRESENTATIVE of the ESTATE OF	)	Magistrate Judge Heather K. McShain
ERNEST HALVORSEN, EDWARD)	
MINGEY, STEVEN GAWRYS, LEE)	
EPPLEN, FERNANDO MONTILLA,)	
ROLAND PAULNITSKY, RICHARD)	
SCHAK, ROBERT SMITKA, JENNIFER)	
BOROWITZ, FRANK DiFRANCO, JOHN)	
PERKAUS, the CITY OF CHICAGO, and)	
COOK COUNTY,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER

Per this Court's Order dated November 15, 2023 (Dkt. 140) on the terms of this Confidentiality Protective Order, it is ORDERED:

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively "documents"), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.
2. Confidential Information. As used in this Order, "Confidential Information" means information designated as "CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER"

by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq.*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment or disciplinary information regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, and non-party employees of the City of Chicago and Cook County State's Attorney's Office. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs). The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties.

3. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or as soon as practicable after the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. Depositions.

Deposition testimony, including exhibits, is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony or exhibits so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a

designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying additional specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those additional portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall also be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of additional deposition testimony or exhibits as Confidential Information, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections. Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) Limited Third-Party Disclosures. The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) Counsel. Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the preparation and trial of the action;
- (2) Parties. Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) The Court and its personnel;
- (4) Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;

- (5) Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) Author or recipient. The author or recipient of the document (not including the person who received the document in the course of the litigation);
- (9) Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation. Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgement of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and
- (10) Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.
- (c) Control of Documents. Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts

to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. Redaction of Personal Identifying Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers and dates of birth, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual state's attorneys and police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

7. Inadvertent Failure to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

8. Filing of Confidential Information. This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

9. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents. Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

10. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information. The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) Meet and Confer. A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) Judicial Intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

11. Action by the Court. Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any

action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

12. Use of Confidential Information at Trial. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the admissibility of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or which anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

13. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing a

receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this Paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

(d) The parties may rely on and produce in this case documents that were designated confidential in the following cases: *Rivera v. Guevara*, No. 12-cv-4428 (N.D. Ill.); *Montanez v. Guevara*, No. 17-cv-04560 (N.D. Ill.); *Bouto v. Guevara*, No. 19-cv-02441 (N.D. Ill.); *Gomez v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-03335 (N.D. Ill.); *Iglesias v. Guevara*, No. 19-cv-06508 (N.D. Ill.); *Johnson v. Guevara*, No. 20-cv-04156 (N.D. Ill.); *DeLeon-Reyes v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-01028 (N.D. Ill.); *Rodriguez v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-07951 (N.D. Ill.); *Sierra v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-03029 (N.D. Ill.); *Maysonet v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-02342 (N.D. Ill.). Those documents shall be treated confidential in this case subject to the terms of this protective order.

14. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

15. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Continues in Force. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation. Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of

return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so. This Order exempts from destruction such records that Cook County and its departments and separately elected officials are required to retain pursuant to the Illinois Local Records Act 50 ILCS 205 and other applicable laws and Cook County Ordinances.

(c) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

16. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

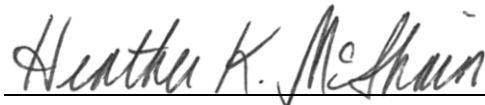
17. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

18. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Dated: November 20, 2023

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Heather K. McShain", written over a horizontal line.

Honorable Magistrate Judge Heather K. McShain,
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of
Illinois

ATTACHMENT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

ALFREDO GONZALEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
	)	Case No. 22 CV 6496
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as PERSONAL	)	District Judge John F. Kness
REPRESENTATIVE of the ESTATE OF	)	Magistrate Judge Heather K. McShain
ERNEST HALVORSEN, EDWARD)	
MINGEY, STEVEN GAWRYS, LEE)	
EPPLEN, FERNANDO MONTILLA,)	
ROLAND PAULNITSKY, RICHARD)	
SCHAK, ROBERT SMITKA, JENNIFER)	
BOROWITZ, FRANK DiFRANCO, JOHN)	
PERKAUS, the CITY OF CHICAGO, and)	
COOK COUNTY,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

ATTACHMENT B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

ALFREDO GONZALEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
	)	Case No. 22 CV 6496
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as PERSONAL	)	District Judge John F. Kness
REPRESENTATIVE of the ESTATE OF	)	Magistrate Judge Heather K. McShain
ERNEST HALVORSEN, EDWARD)	
MINGEY, STEVEN GAWRYS, LEE)	
EPPLEN, FERNANDO MONTILLA,)	
ROLAND PAULNITSKY, RICHARD)	
SCHAK, ROBERT SMITKA, JENNIFER)	
BOROWITZ, FRANK DiFRANCO, JOHN)	
PERKAUS, the CITY OF CHICAGO, and)	
COOK COUNTY,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1. The undersigned hereby acknowledges (a) that the terms of the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto have been described and explained to him/her, (b) that he/she understands those terms, and (c) that he/she agrees to be bound by its terms.

2. The undersigned understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to keep Confidential Information confidential in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action.

3. The undersigned understands and agrees to keep Confidential Information in strict confidence. The undersigned understands that he/she is not to disclose or share any Confidential

Information to or with any person or entity. The undersigned further understands that he/she is specifically prohibited from disclosing or sharing any Confidential Information to any person or entity in any manner whatsoever, including, but not limited to, orally, in writing, or any other method of communication.

4. The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

EDWIN DAVILA,)	
	)	Case No. 23-CV-01739
Plaintiff,)	
	)	Hon. Jeremy C. Daniel
v.	)	District Judge
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
	)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Confidentiality Order

A party to this action has moved that the Court enter a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public, and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. **Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. **Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by

the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom or Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, et seq.; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; or (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, and non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute: Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs).

3. **Designation.**

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, "copies" includes electronic images,

duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing *pro se* that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. **Depositions**

Alternative A. Deposition testimony is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until fourteen days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise ordered by the

Court.

5. **Protection of Confidential Material.**

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph

(b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;
- (2) **Parties.** Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- (4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the

preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;

- (7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and,
- (9) **Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation.** Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgement of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and
- (10) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. **Redaction of Personal Identifying Information.** Notwithstanding the foregoing

provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

7. **Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

8. **No Greater Protection of Specific Documents.** Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

9. **Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.**

The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

a. **Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

b. **Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

10. **Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

11. **Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

12. **Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.**

a. If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

b. The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

c. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

d. However, the parties may rely on and produce in this case documents that were designated confidential in the following cases: Rivera v. Guevara, No. 12-cv-4428 (N.D. Ill.); Montanez v. Guevara, No. 17-cv-04560 (N.D. Ill.); Bouto v. Guevara, No. 19-cv-02441 (N.D. Ill.); Gomez v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-03335 (N.D. Ill.); Iglesias v. Guevara, No. 19-cv-06508 (N.D. Ill.); Johnson v. Guevara, No. 20-cv-04156 (N.D. Ill.); DeLeon-Reyes v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-01028 (N.D. Ill.); Rodriguez v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-07951 (N.D. Ill.); Sierra v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-03029 (N.D. Ill.); Maysonet v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-02342 (N.D. Ill.); Solache v. Guevara, No. 18-cv-02312 (N.D. Ill.); Johnson v. Guevara, No. 05-cv-1042 (N.D. Ill.); and Serrano v. Guevara, No. 17-cv-2869 (N.D. Ill.). Those documents shall be treated confidential in this case subject to the terms of this protective order.

13. **Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders.** A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

14. **Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.**

a. **Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

b. **Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

c. **Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.** Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

d. **Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case**

Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

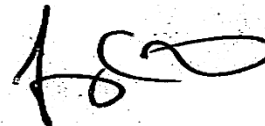
15. **Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

16. **No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Dated: November 29, 2023



JEREMY C. DANIEL
District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

EDWIN DAVILA,)	
	)	Case No. 23-CV-01739
Plaintiff,)	
	)	Hon. Jeremy C. Daniel
v.	)	District Judge
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
	)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHNNY FLORES,

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-01736

Judge John J. Tharp, Jr.

CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER

A party to this action has moved that the Court enter a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public, and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. **Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. **Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq.*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information

concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, and non-party employees of the City of Chicago, including but not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute: Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs).

The parties reserve the right to seek greater or lesser protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties.

3. **Designation.**

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, "copies" includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The

marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or as soon as practicable after the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing *pro se* that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. **Depositions**

Deposition testimony, including exhibits, is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken (except that exhibits so marked prior to a deposition shall retain their marked status even if not redesignated during the deposition). Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until fourteen days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of

deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. **Protection of Confidential Material.**

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;
- (2) **Parties.** Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- (4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action

to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.

- (8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and,
- (9) **Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation.** Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgement of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and
- (10) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. **Redaction of Personal Identifying Information.** Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and home addresses, home and cellular telephone numbers, personal email addresses, the names of family members, and the names of insurance beneficiaries. However, as to information that a party claims is prohibited from disclosure by the

Juvenile Court Act, such information shall be marked confidential and shall not be redacted from documents produced by the parties.

7. **Inadvertent Failure to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

8. **Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

9. **No Greater Protection of Specific Documents.** Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

10. **Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.**

The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) **Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) **Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

11. **Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

12. **Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents

or information at trial.

13. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

(d) However, the parties may rely on and produce in this case documents that were designated confidential in the following cases: *Rivera v. Guevara*, No. 12-cv-4428 (N.D. Ill.); *Montanez v. Guevara*, No. 17-cv-04560 (N.D. Ill.); *Bouto v. Guevara*, No. 19-cv-02441 (N.D. Ill.); *Gomez v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-03335 (N.D. Ill.); *Iglesias v. Guevara*, No. 19-cv-06508 (N.D.

Ill.); *Johnson v. Guevara*, No. 20-cv-04156 (N.D. Ill.); *DeLeon-Reyes v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-01028 (N.D. Ill.); *Rodriguez v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-07951 (N.D. Ill.); *Sierra v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-03029 (N.D. Ill.); *Maysonet v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-02342 (N.D. Ill.); *Solache v. Guevara*, No. 18-cv-02312 (N.D. Ill.); *Johnson v. Guevara*, No. 05-cv-1042 (N.D. Ill.); and *Serrano v. Guevara*, No. 17-cv-2869 (N.D. Ill.). Those documents shall be treated confidential in this case subject to the terms of this protective order.

14. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

15. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) **Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) **Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) **Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.**

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated

Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) **Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

16. **Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

17. **No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

18. **Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Date: October 31, 2023



John J. Tharp, Jr.
United States District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

JOHNNY FLORES,

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-01736

Judge John J. Tharp, Jr.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated October 31, 2023, in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

RICARDO RODRIGUEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,	)	18-CV-7951
)	
v.	)	District Judge Mary M. Rowland
)	
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS	)	Magistrate Judge Susan E. Cox
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as SPECIAL)	
REPRESENTATIVE for ERNEST	)	JURY DEMANDED
HALVORSEN, RICHARD CURLEY)	
ROBERT BIEBEL, ED MINGEY, LEE)	
EPPLEN, M. SANDERS, J. MOHAN, AND))	
UNKNOWN OFFICERS; and the CITY OF))	
CHICAGO,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER

A party to this action has moved that the Court enter a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public, and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. Confidential Information. As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER”

by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq.*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs). The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties.

3. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or as soon as practicable after the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. Depositions.

Deposition testimony is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until fourteen days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness.

Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections. Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) Limited Third-Party Disclosures. The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) Counsel. Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the preparation and trial of the action;
- (2) Parties. Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) The Court and its personnel;
- (4) Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose

of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;

- (6) Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) Author or recipient. The author or recipient of the document (not including the person who received the document in the course of the litigation);
- (9) Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation. Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and
- (10) Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) Control of Documents. Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons

acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. Redaction of Personal Identifying Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

7. Inadvertent Failure to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

8. Filing of Confidential Information. This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document

designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

9. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents. Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

10. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information. The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) Meet and Confer. A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) Judicial Intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

11. Action by the Court. Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

12. Use of Confidential Information at Trial. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the admissibility of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or which anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

13. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this Paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

14. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

15. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Continues in Force. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation. Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable

in lieu of return;¹ or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing

(ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

16. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

17. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection

under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

18. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Dated: 6/29/2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Susan E. Cox', is written over a horizontal line.

The Honorable Susan E. Cox
U.S. Magistrate Judge for Northern District of
Illinois

ATTACHMENT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

RICARDO RODRIGUEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,	)	18-CV-7951
)	
v.	)	District Judge Mary M. Rowland
)	
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS	)	Magistrate Judge Susan E. Cox
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as SPECIAL)	
REPRESENTATIVE for ERNEST	)	JURY DEMANDED
HALVORSEN, RICHARD CURLEY)	
ROBERT BIEBEL, ED MINGEY, LEE)	
EPPLEN, M. SANDERS, J. MOHAN, AND))	
UNKNOWN OFFICERS; and the CITY OF))	
CHICAGO,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

ATTACHMENT B

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

RICARDO RODRIGUEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,	)	18-CV-7951
)	
v.	)	District Judge Mary M. Rowland
)	
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS	)	Magistrate Judge Susan E. Cox
REYNALDO GUEVARA, JOANN)	
HALVORSEN as SPECIAL)	
REPRESENTATIVE for ERNEST	)	JURY DEMANDED
HALVORSEN, RICHARD CURLEY)	
ROBERT BIEBEL, ED MINGEY, LEE)	
EPPLEN, M. SANDERS, J. MOHAN, AND)	
UNKNOWN OFFICERS; and the CITY OF)	
CHICAGO,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1. The undersigned hereby acknowledges (a) that the terms of the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto have been described and explained to him/her, (b) that he/she understands those terms, and (c) that he/she agrees to be bound by its terms.

2. The undersigned understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to keep Confidential Information confidential in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action.

3. The undersigned understands and agrees to keep Confidential Information in strict confidence. The undersigned understands that he/she is not to disclose or share any Confidential Information to or with any person or entity. The undersigned further understands that he/she is specifically prohibited from disclosing or sharing any Confidential Information to any person or entity in any manner whatsoever, including, but not limited to, orally, in writing, or any other method of communication.

4. The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

GERALDO IGLESIAS,

Plaintiff,

v.

**REYNALDO GUEVARA, ERNEST
HALVORSEN, STEVE GAWRYS,
ANTHONY RICCIO, ROBERT BIEBEL,
and the CITY OF CHICAGO,**

Defendants.

No. 19 C 6508

**Magistrate Judge
Maria Valdez**

CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER

A party to this action has moved that the Court enter a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public, and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. Confidential Information. As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq.*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical,

commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs). The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Paragraph, if Plaintiff wishes to publicly use any CR files produced in this case, he may inform Defendants, who must then review the files for confidential information. Defendants must then redact the files pursuant to IFOIA, the Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/1-1, *et seq.*), the Illinois Identity Protective Act (5 ILCS 179/10(b)(1)), and the Illinois Personnel Records Review Act (820 ILCS 40/0.01, *et seq.*), and produce redacted,

non-confidential versions of those files. Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as confidential information.

3. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or as soon as practicable after the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. Depositions.

Deposition testimony, including exhibits, is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential

Information. Deposition testimony or exhibits so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying additional specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those additional portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall also be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of additional deposition testimony or exhibits as Confidential Information, unless otherwise ordered by the Court

5. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections. Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph

(b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) Limited Third-Party Disclosures. The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) Counsel. Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the preparation and trial of the action;
- (2) Parties. Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) The Court and its personnel;
- (4) Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;

- (5) Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) Author or recipient. The author or recipient of the document (not including the person who received the document in the course of the litigation);
- (9) Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation. Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and
- (10) Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

- (c) Control of Documents. Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable

efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under

this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. Redaction of Personal Identifying Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

7. Inadvertent Failure to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

8. Filing of Confidential Information. This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

9. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents. Except on privilege grounds not

addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

10. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information. The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) Meet and Confer. A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) Judicial Intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

11. Action by the Court. Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

12. Use of Confidential Information at Trial. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the admissibility of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or which anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

13. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations

set forth in this Paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

14. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

15. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Continues in Force. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation. Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return;¹ or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of

Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

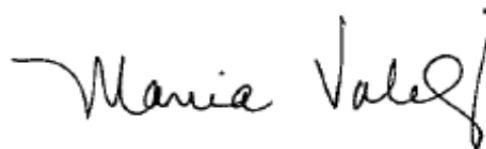
16. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

17. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

18. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

SO ORDERED.

ENTERED:



DATE: December 16, 2020

**HON. MARIA VALDEZ
United States Magistrate Judge**

ATTACHMENT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

GERALDO IGLESIAS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	Case No. 19 C 6508
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, ERNEST)	
HALVORSEN, STEVE GAWRYS,)	
ANTHONY RICCIO, ROBERT BIEBEL,)	
and the CITY OF CHICAGO,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

ATTACHMENT B
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

GERALDO IGLESIAS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	Case No. 19 C 6508
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, ERNEST)	
HALVORSEN, STEVE GAWRYS,)	
ANTHONY RICCIO, ROBERT BIEBEL,)	
and the CITY OF CHICAGO,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1. The undersigned hereby acknowledges (a) that the terms of the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto have been described and explained to him/her, (b) that he/she understands those terms, and (c) that he/she agrees to be bound by its terms.
2. The undersigned understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to keep Confidential Information confidential in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action.
3. The undersigned understands and agrees to keep Confidential Information in strict confidence. The undersigned understands that he/she is not to disclose or share any Confidential Information to or with any person or entity. The undersigned further understands that he/she is specifically prohibited from disclosing or sharing any Confidential Information to any person or entity in any manner whatsoever, including, but not limited to, orally, in writing, or any other method of communication.
4. The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ROBERTO ALMODOVAR, JR.

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2341

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

WILLIAM NEGRON

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2701

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER

Defendants have moved that the Court enter a confidentiality protective order. The Court has determined, in part with the agreement of the Parties, that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively

“documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below, except those materials that are already in the public domain or those materials that have already been produced to any opposing party or third parties in other litigations and were not subject to any protective order or similar order or agreement as to their confidentiality or use. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. Confidential Information. As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information protected from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq.*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state’s attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation

of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as “Log Number” files, “Complaint Register” (CR) files, “Universal” (U) files, or “Extraordinary Occurrence” (EO) files, or “Non-Disciplinary Intervention” (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as “Log Files”), or by internal Chicago Police Department “Summary Punishment Action Requests” (SPARs). The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties.

3. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or as soon as practicable after the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a

certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

4. Depositions.

Deposition testimony, including exhibits, is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony or exhibits so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying additional specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those additional portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall also be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of additional deposition testimony or exhibits as Confidential Information, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections. Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) Limited Third-Party Disclosures. The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(10). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

(1) Counsel. Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the preparation and trial of the action;

- (2) Parties. Individual parties and employees and insurance carriers of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed or, in the case of insurance carriers, that the actual or alleged coverage or contract with the insurance carrier(s) pertains, may pertain, or allegedly pertains to the litigation;
- (3) The Court and its personnel;
- (4) Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) Author or recipient. The author or recipient of the document (not including the person who received the document in the course of the litigation);
- (9) Individuals interviewed in the course of litigation. Individuals interviewed as part of a party's investigation in this litigation for whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of that investigation. The only Confidential Information that may be disclosed to these individuals is information that is reasonably necessary to disclose for the purpose of investigation in this litigation and such information may be disclosed only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment B, Acknowledgment of Understanding and

Agreement to Be Bound. Such individuals may not retain any copy, including but not limited to electronic or physical duplications, of any documents or other materials containing Confidential Information; and

- (10) Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) Control of Documents. Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

6. Redaction of Personal Identifying Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

7. Inadvertent Failure to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a

reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

8. Filing of Confidential Information. This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

9. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents. Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

10. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information. The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) Meet and Confer. A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) Judicial Intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

11. Action by the Court. Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

12. Use of Confidential Information at Trial. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the admissibility of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or which anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

13. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing,

immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this Paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

14. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

15. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Continues in Force. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation. Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return;¹ or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

16. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person

with standing concerning the subject matter.

17. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

18. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Dated: July 24, 2020



M. David Weisman
United States Magistrate Judge

ATTACHMENT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ROBERTO ALMODOVAR, JR.

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2341

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

WILLIAM NEGRON

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2701

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

ATTACHMENT B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

ROBERTO ALMODOVAR, JR.

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2341

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

WILLIAM NEGRON

Plaintiff,

v.

REYNALDO GUEVARA, ET. AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 18-CV-2701

Honorable Joan B. Gottschall
Honorable M. David Weisman

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1. The undersigned hereby acknowledges (a) that the terms of the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto have been described and explained to him/her, (b) that he/she understands those terms, and (c) that he/she agrees to be bound by its terms.

2. The undersigned understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to keep Confidential Information confidential in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action.

3. The undersigned understands and agrees to keep Confidential Information in strict confidence. The undersigned understands that he/she is not to disclose or share any Confidential Information to or with any person or entity. The undersigned further understands that he/she is specifically prohibited from disclosing or sharing any Confidential Information to any person or entity in any manner whatsoever, including, but not limited to, orally, in writing, or any other method of communication.

4. The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

Ricardo Bouto,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	Case No. 19-CV-2441
)	
Reynaldo Guevara, et. al.	)	Honorable Robert M. Dow Jr.
)	
Defendants.)	

Confidentiality Protective Order

The parties to this Agreed Confidentiality Protective Order have agreed to the terms of this Order; accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. (a) **Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below except those materials that are already in the public domain or those materials that have already been produced to any opposing party or third parties in other litigations and were not subject to any protective order or similar order or agreement as to their confidentiality or use. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

(b) **Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information

Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state's attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as "Log Number" files, "Complaint Register" (CR) files, "Universal" (U) files, or "Extraordinary Occurrence" (EO) files, or "Non-Disciplinary Intervention" (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Log Files"), or by internal Chicago Police Department "Summary Punishment Action Requests" (SPARs). The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties

2. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

(c) If documents were produced inadvertently without the protections of any confidentiality order, it is presumed that the documents are not confidential, but any party can file a motion in this case asking the Court to deem said documents confidential. Upon written notice to all parties that a party will be seeking that the Court deem certain documents confidential, all parties will treat those documents as confidential until such time as the Court resolves the motion.

3. **Depositions.**

Deposition testimony is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until fourteen days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

4. **Protection of Confidential Material.**

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(9). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;
- (2) **Parties.** Individual parties and employees of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee’s assistance is

reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed;

- (3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- (4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and
- (9) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

- (c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make

reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

5. **Redaction of Personal Identifying Information.** Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

6. **Inadvertent Failure to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

7. **Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

8. **Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) **Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) **Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

9. **Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion.

Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

10. **Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial

or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

11. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The

obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

12. **Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders.** A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

13. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) **Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) **Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) **Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.** Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court

including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

14. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

15. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

16. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

17. Public Disclosure of Documents Designated “Confidential.” This Order prohibits the disclosure of any document designated as a “confidential” subject to the limitations of Section 4(b). Any party or counsel seeking to use or disclose confidential information for any reason other than for purposes of this litigation, including for public disclosure, will not use the documents designated as “Confidential” but shall instead comply with the requirements set forth

under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (“IFOIA”), 5 ILCS 140/et., to obtain the desired documents from the proper public body.

So Ordered.

Dated: 6/23/2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Susan E. Cox', is written over a horizontal line.

THE HONORABLE SUSAN E. COX
U.S. Magistrate Judge for the for the Northern
District of Illinois

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

Ricardo Bouto,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	Case No. 19-CV-2441
)	
Reynaldo Guevara, et. al.	)	Honorable Robert M. Dow Jr.
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ARIEL GOMEZ)	
)	
Plaintiff,	)	Case No. 18 CV 03335
)	
	)	Hon. Charles P. Kocoras
)	
vs.)	
)	
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et. al.)	
)	
Defendants.)	

Confidentiality Protective Order

Defendants have moved the Court for entry of a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the Parties, the public and the Court.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. (a) **Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below except those materials that are already in the public domain or those materials that have already been produced to any opposing party or third parties in other litigations and were not subject to any protective order or similar order or agreement as to their confidentiality or use. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

(b) Confidential Information. As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 ILCS 140/1, *et seq*; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case; (h) employment, disciplinary, or other information that is of a sensitive or non-public nature regarding plaintiffs, defendants, non-party witnesses, non-party employees of the City of Chicago. Such information includes, but is not limited to, private information in personnel files, such as employment applications, performance evaluations, tax forms, requests for medical leave and the like as well as personal and family information of police officers and state’s attorneys, including residential information; and (i) any information contained within the following file materials that are otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by statute:

Any disciplinary actions, files and attachments to such files generated by the investigation of deaths in custody, uses of deadly force, and complaints of misconduct by Chicago police officers (generally referred to as “Log Number” files, “Complaint Register” (CR) files, “Universal” (U) files, or “Extraordinary Occurrence” (EO) files, or “Non-Disciplinary Intervention” (NDI) files) (collectively hereinafter referred to as “Log Files”), or by internal Chicago Police Department “Summary Punishment Action Requests” (SPARs).

The parties reserve the right to seek greater protection of information or documents designated as Confidential Information through Court intervention or by agreement of the parties

2. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.

(c) If documents were produced without the protections of any confidentiality order, it is presumed that the documents are not confidential, but any party can file a motion in this

case asking the Court to deem said documents confidential. Upon written notice to all parties that a party will be seeking that the Court deem certain documents confidential, all parties will treat those documents as confidential until such time as the Court resolves the motion.

3. Depositions.

Deposition testimony is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until fourteen days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness. Within fourteen days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

4. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(9). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

- (1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;
- (2) **Parties.** Individual parties and employees of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed;
- (3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- (4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;
- (5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;
- (6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;
- (7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.
- (8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and
- (9) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.
- (c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make

reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

5. **Redaction of Personal Identifying Information.** Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the responding party shall have the right to redact from all documents produced in discovery social security numbers, dates of birth, and information covered by the Juvenile Court Act, as well as, for security reasons, all references to a current or former individual police officer's confidential information about him/herself and his/her family, including but not limited to, social security number, home address, home and cellular telephone number(s), personal email address(es), the names of family members and the names of insurance beneficiaries.

6. **Inadvertent Failure to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

7. **Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize

the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

8. **Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) **Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) **Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

9. **Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion.

Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

10. **Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

11. **Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.**

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to

protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

12. **Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders.** A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

13. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) **Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) **Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

14. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

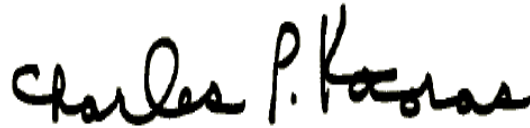
15. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

16. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

17. Public Disclosure of Documents Designated “Confidential.” This Order prohibits the disclosure of any document designated as a “confidential” subject to the limitations of Section 4(b). Any party or counsel seeking to use or disclose confidential information for any reason other than for purposes of this litigation, including for public disclosure, will not use the documents designated as “Confidential” but shall instead comply with the requirements set forth under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (“IFOIA”), 5 ILCS 140/et., to obtain the desired documents from the proper public body.

So Ordered.

Dated: 8/9/ 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Charles P. Kocoras". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

THE HONORABLE CHARLES P. KOCORAS
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of
Illinois

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ARIEL GOMEZ)	
	)	Case No. 18 CV 03335
)	
Plaintiff,	)	Hon. Charles P. Kocoras
)	
vs.)	
)	
)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et. al.)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature